THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

VOL. XVI., No. 805. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES have occurred in Bombay to induce me to resume the family business connexion in that city established nearly a Century ago by my Grand-Uncle, the late JOHN FORBES, Esq., of NEVE, and continued by my Father, the late SIR CHARLES FORBES, up to the period of his death in 1849. With that object in view I have arranged to establish a house in Bombay under the designation of SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. for the conducting of Banking and Agency business only.

My partners are Mr. HENRY FORMAN, of Bombay; my Son Mr. GEORGE STEWART FORBES, of Aslown, Aberdeenshire; Mr. ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, for some years a confidential Assistant of Messrs. FORBES, FORBES & Co.; and Mr. HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, Son of the late Mr. HENRY CORMACK, Merchant, Bombay. The resident partners in Bombay will be Mr. FORMAN, Mr. MACDONALD and Mr. CORMACK.

The firm of SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. will act as the special agents of my London firm, FORBES, FORBES & Co., and the latter will act as the special London Agents of the Bombay House.

CHARLES FORBES, BART.
of Neve and Edinglassie.
London, 12th October, 1865.

REFERRING to the annexed Circular, the undersigned firm of SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. is this day established in Bombay.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 9th November, 1865.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Bombay, will in future act in Bombay, as the sole Agents of the undersigned.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.
6ja 667 London, 12th October, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself here as *General Commission Agent, and Broker.*

J. G. FLOWERDEW.
tf 665 Shanghai, November 4th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK HOOPER is authorised to sign our firm, per procuration.

HOOPER & CLARKE.
30de 653 Yokohama, Oct. 14th, 1865.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. HUNTER of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHS. NÖLTING, has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of

TELGE, NÖLTING & Co.

B. TELGE.
30de 647 Shanghai, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce, that he is prepared to value and inspect teas, and other Chinese products, and to receive commissions for their sale or purchase, either on the spot, or at home.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
Tea Broker.
Established, 15th June, 1864.
6ja-66 649 Shanghai, 7th Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK HORSEN BLOCK, in our Firm, ceased on 31st May last.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
30de 640 Shanghai, Sept. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging, Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HUGH MORRISON was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GAVIN & MORRISON.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.
tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's	in 2 & 5 doz. cases,	Tls. 8	p. doz.
Port,	" " "	" 8	"
Champagne, in	1 "	" 12	"
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)			
St. Juen,	in 1-doz. cases,	" 8	"
Medoci	1 "	" 5	"
Cognac Brandy,	1 "	" 10	"
do. do.	1 "	" 6	"
India Pale Ale,	4 " casks	" 2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

INSURANCES.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS. PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,

F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

City of Glasgow Life Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ... £600,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE,... £112,000.
SUBSISTING ASSURANCES, JANUARY 1865, £2,853,000.

THIS Company offers to the public the combined advantages of PERFECT SECURITY, MODERATE PREMIUMS, LIBERAL PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS, AND GREAT FREEDOM IN RESPECT OF FOREIGN RESIDENCE AND TRAVEL, AND HAS POWERS UNDER SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT WHICH SIMPLIFY DISCHARGE OF CLAIMS IN EVENT OF ASSURED DYING ABROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Assurance effected on or before the 20th January 1866, participate as of four years standing at the division of profits in January 1869.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from the undersigned who have power to accept risks.

JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.
21ja 665 Shanghai, 13th Dec., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction, and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai,
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMONTHY OXLEY, Esq,
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE LONDON.

CAPITAL,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in case of **Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin** it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION:—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST:—A black curly Norfolk Retriever Dog with thick bushy tail, answers to the name of "Grog;" when lost had on a black leather Collar. Any one bringing the same to the Poonshun Hong will much oblige and will be rewarded if necessary.

o 674 Shanghai. Dec. 30th. 1865.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES KEMP, late of Hongkong, Deceased, having been granted to the Undersigned, all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the said Deceased, are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned. on or before the 30th day of June next, otherwise they will not be received. And all Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay the amount of their Debts to the Undersigned, without delay.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.

30ja 675 Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1865.

FOR SALE.

THE PLANT, PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, FIXTURES, and other STOCK IN TRADE, and also GOOD WILL of the *China Mail*, Weekly Newspaper; *The Overland China Mail*, Fortnightly Newspaper; *The Evening Mail*, Daily Newspaper; and *The China Directory*,—published in Hongkong, and belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES KEMP.

Applications for the Purchase of the above to be made, on or before the 18th day of January next, to the Undersigned, from whom all information respecting the extent of the Business and amount of the Stock may be obtained.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.

30ja 676 Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1865.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

(No. 18.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Red Buoy (No. 8) at Woosung has been run over and sunk. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

J. M HOCKLY,
Harbor Master.

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, Dec. 28th, 1865. u tf 4986

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION:

No. 34.

OFFICE OF MARITIME CUSTOMS,
SHANGHAI, 22nd *Dec.*, 1865.

THE Undersigned having been appointed to the post of Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, has this day entered upon the discharge of his duties.

G. H. FITZROY,
30dc 673 *Commissioner of Customs.*

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant, when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England,... (*tel.*)	Nov.	17	Hankow,.........	Dec.	24
Hongkong,.......	Dec.	24	Nagasaki,.........	Dec.	22
Tientsin,.........	Dec.	2	Yokohama,......	,,	20

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.......	Sep.	23	Received per French Mail Nov. 4th.
Shanghai,.......	Nov.	18	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending December 22nd, 1865.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	*Benares.*
Dec.	*New.—Tls.*	*Old.—Tls.*	*New.—Tls.*	*Tls.*
23,—	670	....	448 a 450	438 a 440
27,—	660 a 670	....	427	417
28,—	670	....	445 a 455	435
29,—	....	....	....	....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 28th, *Sze-chuen*, (Am. str.) Johnson, from Hankow. Dec. 29th, *Waratah*, (Br. str.) Oliver, from Foochow viâ Ningpo; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) ——, from Ningpo; *Calypso*, (Am. barq.) Ring, from Foochow; *Sarah and Maria*, (Bre. barq.) Gilde, from Keelung; Dec. 30th, *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, from Ningpo.

DEPARTURES.—December 29th, *Taheeah*, (Am. str.) Andrews, for Hankow and Ports. *Euxine*, (Br. barq.) Gardner, for Foochow; *Antoinette*, (Fre. barq.) Chabannes, for Hongkong; *Prala*, (Ham. barq.) Fabricius, for Swatow; *Elfin*, (Br. str.) Thomas, for Hongkong; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) ——, for Ningpo; Dec. 30th, *Shooey Leen*, (Br. str.) Mann, for Foochow; *Valetta*, (Br. barq.) Cavanagh, for San Francisco *via* Yokohama; *Granada*, (Br. str.) Gates, for Yokohama; *J. H. Wills Jr.*, (Br. barq.) Clifford, for Amoy; *Appelina*, (Br. bg.) Carrasses, for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Granada*, from Yokohama.—Messrs. Olyphant Morewood, Parker, Marsh, James, and Deetjen. Per *Dumbarton*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Sassoon, David, and Gubbay. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Ganges*, Captain Bernard from Hongkong.—Messrs. Harvey, Brent, Sub Lt. Myarjee, Forrest, Henderson, Howell, Barnes, Lantie and Brayer.

DEPARTURES.—Per P. & O. steamer *Aden*, for Hongkong:—Revd. D. Hill, Messrs. W. A. Dobbyn, H. C. Macdonald, J. Menzies, L. Palm, H. Leavesley, D. H. Speir, R.N., W. Harburton, R.N., O Broth, C J. Skeggs, Marsh, and Dulzen. Per *Shooey Leen*, for Foochow:—Mr. Jamieson.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Tuesday, the 9th proximo.

THE London Mail of the 27th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 12th Jan., and here on the 17th.—It arrived last year on the 19th Jan., per *Aden*.

THE French Mail of Nov. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Dec., and here on the 5th of January. It arrived last year on the 18th of January per Str. *Dumbarton*.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 44 of 18·5.

The Undersigned calls the attention of British subjects to the Sections of the Order in Council for China and Japan of 1865, numbered 114—116, relative to Registration, as given below, and to the contents of the accompanying Extract of a Despatch from Earl Russell to Sir Edmund Hornby, dated 23rd October 1865, fixing the Registration Fees at $1 for each Registration of persons belonging to the artisan class, and $5 for all other persons.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

H. M.'s Consulate,
Shanghai, 22 December 1865.

Copy of Paragraphs 114—116 *of the China and Japan Order in Council*, 1865.

XIV.—REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

114—Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—or being married, or a widower or widow though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866, and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship,) living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his or her registration.

Every British subject not so resident at any place in China or Japan where a Consular Office is maintained, unless borne on the muster roll of a British Vessel there arriving, shall within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate Office,—but so that no such person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure.

115.—Every person shall on every registration, of himself or herself pay a fee of such amount as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time by order under his hand appoints, such amount either to be uniform for all persons, or to vary according to the circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State from time to time by such order directs.

116.—The Consular officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

EXTRACT.

Foreign OFFICE,
October 23rd, 1865.

SIR,—I have received your Despatch No 10 of the 10th of August, in which you state that, after consulting with Mr. Consul Winchester and others, members of the community, you are of opinion that a Fee of One Dollar should be charged on each certificate granted to Artisans and Laborers, and that Five Dollars should be the amount charged on those granted to every other class of the community.

I approve of these Fees; and I have to instruct you to notify the same in such manner as you may deem expedient,

• • •

I am. &c.,
(Signed,) RUSSELL.

Sir E. HORNBY.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of those charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*; - Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 mace 5 cand;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5h. 30m. P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

As we cast a retrospective glance on the events of the past year, we are led to congratulate ourselves on the progress we have made. Commercially, the position of Shanghai is now far better then it was at the close of 1864. The crisis is past, and trading operations have been placed on a more durable basis. Many have succumbed in the struggle, but the renown of Shanghai as a great commercial center is well maintained by the many important houses which have survived. For the ensuing twelve months, and until the course of events shall again bring about such a storm as that through which we have just passed, the importance of this port must steadily increase and justify the fame which it recently seemed likely to lose. Much has been learned from experience, and that experience has rendered it most unlikely that the present generation of merchants will again be led into the difficulties and snares which beset the path of the foreign trader in China. The mania for over-speculation has passed by, and like all epidemics will for a certain time refrain from exercising its influence over those whom it has but lately ravaged. Hence we are entering on a new era in Shanghai mercantile life, dating from which the material prosperity of the settlements will be found rapidly to advance. But while we would draw an encouraging picture of the prospects of foreign trade, we would also most emphatically deprecate any sudden influx of young and inexperienced men who might perchance be led to rush hither as to a newly discovered gold mine. The evil effects of too highly coloured descriptions of the prospects of settlers in Shanghai have already been amply but most painfully illustrated by the numbers of destitute foreigners who but a few weeks ago crowded our streets, but are now fortunately diminishing. Many of these were misled by that fatally celebrated article in the *Times* which described Shanghai as the Oriental El Dorado to which it was only necessary to rush for a few months in order to amass a fortune sufficient to enable the adventurer to retire and spend the remainder of his life in luxury and ease. Deluded by this, numbers of young men full of trust and courage decided on leaving situations in which they were gaining no more than a livelihood, and repaired to China but to find every chance of employment cut off. Many paid by penury, disease and death the penalty of their rashness, others, more fortunate, obtained situations which by no means answered their hopes or expectations, while a very small minority were enabled to attain an independent position. Such were the fruits of the misrepresentations made in the *Times*. We have now to guard against the recurrence of any calamity so fatal. The days of rapidly gained fortunes have passed for ever, and the man who without friends or resources throws himself upon an Eastern community finds himself as utterly lost as he would be were he to attempt the same step in an English city. It is therefore the bounden duty of the Press, while pointing with satisfaction to the improved state of affairs, to warn those who may be misled by the apparent re-establishment of the old *régime*.

Politically, we have gained little or nothing. Week by week we have been obliged to chronicle instances of defiance of Treaty stipulations by the native mandarins. After the decisive steps taken, at first by the Western powers, a re-action has set in, and conciliation is now the order of the day. The Chinese are not slow to take advantage of any tendency of such a nature, and it remains to be proved whether it will not yet be necessary to retrace our steps over some of the ground conceded to them. The unanimity which has hitherto prevailed in the councils of the Ministers of the Allied Powers in China will, we trust, be sustained, and this of itself will prove a tower of strength. There need therefore be little fear of any serious encroachment on the rights of foreign nations, so long as the English, French and American Representatives are in the fullest sense of the word "Colleagues."

Socially, again, the foreign community has sensibly progressed. Periodical re-unions for the discussion of matters of general or special interest, in the rooms of the Debating Society and Asiatic Society, have drawn together those of the residents who take an interest in intellectual pursuits. The results hitherto attained although not brilliant are encouraging, and lead us to hope that the opportunities for rational enjoyment will increase amongst us. We see no reason to believe that the success which has hitherto attended these local societies will not continue, and the natural tendency will be to enlarge the scope of each, or to establish other branches of home societies with a view to gaining special ends.

Taken as a whole, the year 1865 as it closes leaves us pleasant anticipations for the future, and encourages us with all hope and confidence to enter on a new stage in the journey of our lives. We trust that whatever success has attended private or public enterprise during the past twelve months may prove but the fore-shadowing of that which will wait on similar endeavours during the ensuing year. We therefore take leave of our readrs with the heartiest good wishes for their continued prosperity.

Summary of the Week.

WE have little to offer as a budget of news for the past week. The weather was mild and clear until yesterday afternoon when rain suddenly set in, most unfortunately for the Masonic Ball. This celebration of the great Masonic anniversary of St. John the Evangelist may fairly be set down as a success; although, out of a very considerable number of ladies who accepted invitations, but twenty graced the ball-room by their presence. The English and Scotch Lodges were well represented, but we noticed only one visitor from the *Ancient Land Mark*. From the *Northern Lodge of China*, the Worshipful Master and Past Master, together with the Office-bearers and a large number of brethren put in an appearance. The *Royal Sussex Lodge* was represented by the Worshipful Master, officers and several members. The *Tuscan Lodge* was, we believe, unrepresented. The other Masonic bodies—R.A. Chapter, K. T. Encampment, K. M. Priory, and Royal Order of Scotland—numbered many members amongst the dancers, and by the gay colours of their regalia and jewels added materially to the effect of the scene. The guests broke up at 2.30 this morning, and departed well satisfied, we believe, with the evening they had spent. The English mail of the 10th ultimo arrived on the 28th instant. The intelligence is utterly devoid of interest. On the 22nd instant, the French Consul General pronounced judgment in a case brought by the English Municipal Council against Messrs. Fierz and Bachmann, claim for Tls. 265.75, house tax and wharfage dues. The finding will be found in another column. The native theatrical company which has for about a month been playing to large audiences in the Chinese theatre on the Maloo, gave on Tuesday evening a performance at the Lyceum for the behoof of foreigners. Full and favourable reviews have already appeared in the daily papers.

From NANKING we learn that Li Hung-chang's expedition to Honan has been countermanded by the Peking Government, and he will in consequence continue to exercise the functions of Governor-general.

The NIENFEI are again becoming troublesome in the district immediately north of the Yellow River.

By the *Dupleix* which arrived from YOKOHAMA on the 24th inst., we have no news of importance.

THE ENGLISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL *versus* MESSRS. FIERZ & BACHMANN.

THE following is a translation of the Judgment given by the French Consul General in the case of the English Municipal Council *versus* Messrs Fierz & Bachmann.

Napoleon III. by the Grace of God and the will of the Nation Emperor of the French, to all whom it may concern, Greeting.

The Consular tribunal composed of Vte. Brenier de Montmorand, *Consul General for France, President*; M. Maignan Champromain, of the French Post Office; and A. Phillippe, acting agent for the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris at Shanghai, as assessors, judging in accordance with the terms of Article II of the *loi du* 8 *Juillet*, 1852, in the cause of the English Municipal Council represented by Mr. Probst, one of its members, plaintiffs, and Messrs Fierz & Bachmann, merchants, under French protection in the English settlement, defendants.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The English Municipal Council claim from Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann payment of the following taxes:—

House tax for quarter ending June 30th, 1865,	Tls.	31.25
Do. Do. Do.,............	,,	10.00
Do. for quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1865,.....	,,	31.25
Do. Do. Dec. 31st, 1865,	,,	31.25
Special Rate,..............................	,,	66.00
Wharfage dues from July 1st to Sept. 30th, 1865,	,,	53.30
Do. April 1st to June 30th, 1865,	,,	42.64

The English Municipal Council in its despatch of the 29th of November last declared that after having in vain addressed several demands for payment to Messrs. Fierz and Bachmann, no other alternative was left to them but to have recourse to the Consular tribunal, to obtain payment of the above specified taxes. Mr. Probst, the representative of the English Municipal Council, brings forward in support of the demand of the Council *versus* Messrs. Fierz and Bachmann a letter dated July 5th 1864, and signed by the three Consuls whose governments have treaties with China, namely, Rutherford Alcock, *English Consul*; P. Murphy, *U. S. Consul*, and B. Edan, *Acting-Consul for France*.

Mr. Probst further brings forward in support of the claim of the Municipal Council the preamble at Page 11 of certain Regulations generally known under the title of the *Shanghai Land Regulations* and also Article X. which is as follows:—

"It being expedient and necessary that some provision be made for the making of roads, cleansing, lighting and draining the settlement generally, and establishing a watch or police force, the foreign Consuls shall at the beginning of each year convene a meeting of the Renters of Land within the said limits, to devise means of raising the requisite funds for these purposes; and at each meeting it shall be competent to the said Renters to declare an Assessment in the form of a rate to be made on the said land or buildings, and in the form of wharfage dues on all goods landed at any place within the said limits, &c., &c.

Finally the Plaintiffs rest their claim upon the resolutions passed by the Land-Renters at meetings held at the British Consulate on Nov. 30th 1863 and April 15th and 25th 1865, by which it was laid down that a house tax should be imposed on all rented houses on the English settlement. The Plaintiffs also assert that at the said meetings a larger number than one-third of the Land Renters was present.

On the other hand, M. Fierz, who appears for the Defendants pleads that at the time when he rented the house which he now occupies, a tax of 1½ per cent was levied, but this was raised subsequently to 7½ per cent including a special rate of 2½ per cent levied in order to pay off the outstanding debts of the English Municipality. He likewise pleads that the Wharfage Dues have been doubled, and he has no assurance that next year the taxes may not be raised to 25 per cent or 30 per cent under the same authority as has now raised them to 7½ per cent. The Defendants further deny the right of the Land Renters to levy taxes on householders, when these latter had no voice at the said meetings of Nov 30th 1863 and 25th April 1865. They therefore deny that the resolutions so passed were either legal or binding. M. Fierz, however, states that while the taxes were moderate he paid them, but that this perfectly voluntary act on his part cannot be regarded as a precedent in favour of the Municipal Council.

As to the rights of the case, it is necessary to know whether the resolutions of the Land Renters' meetings relative to the imposition of House-taxes and Wharfage Dues are binding on French subjects and others who claim French protection, but who occupy tenements on the English settlement.

Having carefully considered the arguments on both sides and consulted the laws, the Consular tribunal arrived at the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

Inasmuch as the Rules commonly called *The Land Regulations* were signed by Mr. Edan, then French Consul at Shanghai, those regulations are binding on all French subjects or others who claim French protection, but who live on the English Concession. Further the said *Land Regulations* give to the Land Renters when regularly called together by the Consul the right to levy taxes on *land* and *houses*, as well as the right to impose Wharfage Dues on all merchandise landed within the said Concession. Moreover the meetings of November 30th 1863 and of the 15th and 25th April 1865 were duly attended by a number sufficient to render their resolutions binding. It is also to be taken into consideration that Messrs. Fierz and Bachmann voluntarily rented house No. 5 in the Honan Road, situated in the English Settlement, and that by this they tacitly consented to pay the taxes assessed upon it in default of any specific agreement to the contrary between them and the owner of the said house. Moreover the Land Renters had the right at their meetings of the 30th November 1863, and of the 15th and 25th April 1865, to decide the rate of tax which the house No. 5 in the Honan Road should pay, and that rate not being subjected to any form whatever, the Land Renters had the right to include it in the House Tax, seeing that it is the house No. 5, Honan Road which is taxed and not Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann, and in consequence the latter ought either to pay the tax, or quit the house.

Considering further that all resolutions passed at the Land Renters' meetings were with a view to the general interest of the community, and that the inhabitants of houses situated in the English Settlement have had the advantage of the various improvements in Municipal administration;

Considering also that according to the statement of Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann the tax annually raised upon the houses which they occupy, was only 1½ per cent on the Rental at which they had taken the lease of the house, and that they made the lease subject to these conditions;

Considering that it is to the public interest that a Municipal Government be not interrupted in the performance of its functions by points of form, or matters which it has not been its province to arrange and which do not come within its province.

Considering that although it might be desirable that the tenants should be called upon to vote and pass the estimates, this is a question which does not concern the Court:—

For these reasons, the Court orders Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann to pay to the English Municipal Council the sum of Tls. 169.75, for house tax on house No. 5 Honan Road, with, however, the right to take action against the owner of the said house should the lease with Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann which they have refused to shew to the Court contain no stipulations to the contrary, or against the Land Renters who have voted the house tax in the event of their having exceeded their powers in placing a tax upon the house occupied by Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann. With regard to the Wharfage Dues, while admitting that it would be desirable that the Land Renters should not alone vote taxes on goods landed and shipped at the wharves in the English settlement, it would be on the other hand absurd to imagine that they alone should have to bear the expense of keeping up the jetties which are used by all those who land or ship goods. Considering further that this duty is optional, inasmuch as it need not be paid if goods are not exported or imported, and that if for purposes of trade Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann have thought it desirable to use the jetties, the dues of which they complain, although they have lately been doubled, are relatively at a minimum when the facilities for shipping and landing are taken into consideration. For these reasons coupled with those which precede, the Court orders Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann to pay the English Municipal Council within twenty-four hours after the notification of the present judgment the sum of Tls. 96, the amount of Wharfage Dues claimed by the Municipal Council according to the debit notes accompanying its letter of November 29th, without having recourse to legal proceedings against any one.

The Court further orders Messrs. Fierz & Bachmann to pay the costs of this action fixed at Fcs. 61.50, more the fees of the notification.

Given at Shanghai the twenty-second day of December 1865.

The officers whom it may concern are hereby required to enforce this decree even, if necessary, by force.

In witness whereof the President of the said Court has affixed his signature, as also have the Assessors and the Chancellor of this Consulate-General.

(Signed) VTE. BRENIER DE MONTMORAND,
President.

A. PHILLIPPE,
MAIGNAN CHAMPROMAIN, } *Assessors.*
REY,
Secretary.

DIARY OF A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO EUROPE IN 1862-63.

By Ernest M. Satow, Esq., B.A. Lond. of H.M.C.S. in Japan.

(PARIS; *Continued from No.* 803.)

Next, in continuance of the acrobatic feat, was a strong-bodied man suspended, head downwards, from a long rope, with a great many fireworks stuck around his head; when these were let off, his whole body was enveloped in smoke, and he turned round almost like a windmill. After that, two ropes were stretched across the place, on to which a young boy and girl climbed and danced, walked, and did many graceful acts.

Then there came in a man on horseback; and pieces of cloth about 3 ft. wide were held a yard above the horse's back at four places; he then rode round several times, and, jumping over them, sat or stood on the horse's back again. Really the acts were very light and graceful. None of these feats of horsemanship are to be seen in our own country, but the circular shape of the riding-place, like a ball without any edge, is a great help to the performers. We returned to the inn at ten o'clock in the evening.

4th month, 1st day. Fine: therm. 61°.—We left the lodging at eight o'clock this morning in carriages, and went northwards for about two miles, until we came to the steam-carriage road-head, where we immediately got into the carriages, and set off with the speed of lightning to the north-west. After about seven or eight miles, we came to a station, where we stopped for a short time. About this place was a wide plain on all sides, with fields of green corn in bud, stretching away to the boundaries of the sky. I also saw peaches and plum-trees here, from which the flowers had already fallen off. On the road to-day were fields, villages, stopping places and so forth, for the most part as I have described them before, and nothing else particularly worth noting.

XV. Calais.—Having gone about 92 miles, according to English measure, from Paris, we arrived, by two o'clock in the afternoon, at the steam-carriage road-head in the city of Calais. We here entered the town in carriages drawn by horses, and went to lodge at the *Rassan Hoteru*, which was four storeys high, and had altogether 90 apartments. Although this is a small town, it is crowded with people, on account of its being one of the ports at which the English trade. The population (*lit.* men's mouths) is about 24,000 persons. Also it is very important, because of its being just opposite to England, and there are high fortifications all around the town, with gun-gates opened in them. There is a gate in the wall towards the sea, with a dry ditch outside of it, over which a bridge is thrown. There are two iron locks to this bridge, convenient for opening and shutting it. The harbour mouth opens towards the west, and, as the sea-shore is shallow, long beams are built out into the sea for about 500 yards; there are three of these places and two lighthouses on the sea-shore.

4th month, 2nd day. Fine: therm 59°.—To-day, at eight o'clock in the morning, we left the inn in horse-carriages, and went to the gate in the wall, about 500 or 600 yards distant, where we issued forth on the sea-shore. Having passed along the the above-mentioned beams for 500 yards, we embarked on board a river-steamer, only 10 yards broad and 22 long. A little after ten o'clock we set forth, under steam to the north-west.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

XVI. England—Dover.—*4th month, 2nd day. Fine: therm.* 59°.—After a voyage of 21 miles, according to English reckoning, we arrived at the English port of *Toburu* (Dover); hereupon the natives, both old and young, male and female, collected together on the sea-shore to see our countrymen, and made much noise and confusion.

Then there came forth from the crowd a man of about 50 years of age, who wept, and hopped about like a sparrow, and, sending forth a loud voice, cried: "*Yapanisu! Yapanisu! Yapanisu! Yapanisu!*" (this means, "men of Nippon!") This person came formerly as Consul to Hakodate, and dwelt there: he is an Englishman; and now, stepping forth from the crowd to congratulate our countrymen on their safe arrival, took off his hat, and, holding it up in his hand, shouted in a high voice: "*Pegapeppe hore!*" ("Hip-hip-hooray!")—the meaning is not clear, but it appears to be a congratulatory expression. Upon this, all united in the same sound with one voice. Thus they welcomed us, without ceasing, by shouting in a loud voice in a most unpleasant manner. There was an inn on the seashore, into which we entered, lunched, and took some rest.

The mouth of this harbour opens to the east. Although there are a great many people in this place, it is very small and confined; the number of houses is not more than 3,000.

A little before four o'clock we left the hotel to go to the train. The steam-carriage road-head, which was close by us, was about 60 ft. broad by 240 yards long. A carpet about three yards wide was spread on the ground, from the door up to the middle of the steam-carriage, into which we got, and set off immediately like lightning in a westerly direction. The iron road was along the seashore, and there were tube-passages, villages, and stopping-places by it, and fields extending far and wide for many miles. I also saw some very green-looking forests, and, altogether, I had not seen anything so fine in appearance as this in all the countries we had passed through hitherto.

XVII. London.—Soon after four o'clock we arrived at London, and entered the town on the east; 200 or 600 yards on the road there was a river about 140 yards wide, crossed by a stone bridge. Having passed this, we arrived at the *Cureshiku Hoteru in Furukku Sutsurito*,* about two miles distant. This house is four storeys high, and is built of brick; the number of apartments is only 70, but if it is compared in fineness to that in Paris, it is as ten to one, for which reason we were all pleased. In every room, on the round table, was placed one copy of "the whole book of the new covenants," translated into Chinese. I had heard of this before, which is, in fact, the book of the religion of the western foreigners; the knowledge of it ought to be hated and disliked very much.

As I have not taken many notes of the city in particular, I will just extract the most important parts of what is written in the *Gon-yo-dsu-shiki* (description of the map of the world), by Giokkai Mitsukuri; and, by considering this well, you may get a rough idea of the whole:—

"The inhabitants of London call it also *shitei* (city). The houses of the people are as close as the teeth of a comb. They are brave soldiers, do a great deal of trade, and manufacture everything. It is the capital of the whole world. The length of the city is about 7½ miles, the breadth 2½. There are 600 streets, and 160,000 houses; the population amounts to 1,200,000. Of soldiers who go around it at night, there are 12,000, who do this to prevent robberies, fires, and spies from hostile countries. At dark, 60,200 lamps are lighted in the streets. There is a pleasure-park, about 12 miles square, belonging to the Queen of the country, where at times 400 or 500 pleasure-carriages go to and fro. Within the city is an appearance-observing platform (observatory), a learned college, a military college, a place for poor soldiers, hospitals, asylums, places for educating the deaf blind, and dumb, and so forth; all of them are strongly built and beautiful."

But I think that, as this was translated from a foreign book more than 30 years ago, and as this country becomes greater every day than it was the day before, how could it stop here? Wherefore I have written below what is contained in a sort of list* of soldiers for the year 1861, which I obtained, and thus the greatness of the country may be pretty well seen.

* * *

4th month, 3rd day. A little rain in the morning and fine weather afterwards: therm. 60°.—This morning, a little after two o'clock, the three Imperial Envoys went to the "showing-seeing place" (the Exhibition), but I did not accompany them.] As this was the first day of its being open, there was some worship, and the illustrious substitute of the Sovereign of the country, with 500 female and 3,000 male officials assembled together; they united with one voice in praying aloud. There was also some music, and so forth, which was more than annoying. The Envoys returned to the lodging at four o'clock.

4th month, 4th day. Fine: therm. 61°.—Remained in the hotel the whole day, so that there was nothing worth recording.

4th month, 5th day. Rather cloudy: therm. 59°.—The three Imperial Envoys went out after twelve o'clock, in a carriage, to a watch-shop called "Dent's," famous all over the world, in Such-and-such Street. In the shop were many kinds of clocks and watches, set out in order. After that, they went to a gold and silver vessel shop; here were gold and silver eating-vessels, flower-vases, candlesticks, and many sorts of ornaments for the room; besides, there were small and great metal castings in large numbers all through the house, enough to dazzle the eyes. Having seen these things once, they returned about two o'clock to our lodging.

4th month, 6th day. Cloudy: rain in the afternoon; therm. 64°.—To-day the three Imperial Envoys, with some of the suite (ten men altogether), went to the bird-and-beast park; I did not go, but, as I have heard from one who did, they left the lodging, and proceeded about two miles in a north-westerly direction to a large park, in which were several hundred species of land and water birds and beasts. There were many kinds of cows, sheep, and deer; and amongst savage animals, lions, tigers, leopards, large and small bears; besides these, were some great beasts—the rhinoceros, elephant, and one species of large water quadruped (the appearance of this animal was like that of a cow without horns, and twice as big: it went in and out of the water; but I have not yet learned its name).

Amongst the deer kind was the giraffe (it has no Chinese name); in the *Hatu-buts'-shin-pen* (New Treatise on the Universe), it is very clearly described, as follows:—"It is spotted like the leopard, and has the foot of a donkey; its body is taller than that of a man; the length of its neck is 8 ft.; and, from the crown of its head to its hoofs, it measures 15 ft. and more. It eats trees and vegetables, but not grass. When it extends its neck, it bends tall trees down, and breaks off the branches by wrapping its tongue round them. It can see well both before and behind by turning its neck. Its body is such, that it stands with ease, and lies down with difficulty. There is no place in the Western Sea where it is produced." Its shape and disposition are exactly thus. There were also two sorts of camel, of which the first has one saddle of flesh on its back; the other two—their colour is ashy grey for the most part. There were also several kinds of horses, and some 10 species of apes, besides numerous sorts of large serpents, amongst which were two very large ones, about 8 or 10 yards long. Also, there were mountain-diggers (*pangolins*), and many different kinds of tortoise; and of all the scaly and feathered tribes, there was not one absent. The natives call this place *Rijinto Para*; I have not yet discovered whether this is the name of a place, or whether it means bird-and-beast park.

4th month, 7th day. Fine: therm. 70°.—To-day, soon after twelve, the three Imperial Envoys went to the Government Council Hall, but I did not accompany them.

4th month, 8th day. Fine: therm. 72°.—To-day the three Imperial Envoys went, after two o'clock in the afternoon, to visit the ministers of each country; I did not go in the suite. After four o'clock there was violent rain and thunder; and two or three claps more after six.

4th month, 9th day. Dull, rain at ten a.m.: therm. 67°.—This afternoon we went to the showing-seeing place, which was about 1½ miles north of the lodging. There was a building 240 yards square, with an entrance on each side, at which they took five *shikisupensu* from every spectator. Inside there was a second storey running all around, and the centre of the roof was covered with glass. The whole house, upstairs and downstairs, was divided along and across, and the productions of the five continents and the work of men's hands were called together. There were thousands and myriads of articles—I don't know how many. When I examined one thing in the place, I forgot the next. I put down the large things, but could not note the small ones, and if I desired to learn of those at my side, they did not understand my words, nor could I discover what they meant to say. I have, however, noted down below one or two out of the myriad things I saw this day.

In the first place, there were several of the newly-invented *Arumusutorongu* (Armstrong) cannon of this country. Then models of steamers, and all sorts of large and small ships without number, models and plans of every country, of castles, of forts on the sea-shore, and beacons. There was a machinery-factory, where a long iron pole, which was the axle of a wheel, was turned by steam-power. Attached to this were several leather bands, by which many wonderful things were done.

In one place, the unbowed cotton was wound off a mill, and became raw cotton; it was then passed over a carding-table, and became cotton-wool; after which it was rolled into the thickness of a man's finger; then several hundred *lengths of yarn were wound out of it*, and placed on spinning-wheels; after which it was all spun out into cotton-threads. This was next put into a machine, and passed through the heddles for warp; then the shuttles flew through, and it was put straight by the batten. Thus, in a short time, several inches of cloth were made; and certainly this method distances manual labour by its speed. There were besides several kinds of woven articles here. Next to that, several kinds of pins were made upon a machine, which went so far as even to stick them into the papers. The manufacture of leaden types was also carried on here, as was printing likewise.

In another place, water was forced up to a height of several hundred feet from the ground. There was also a place where hard ice was made by chemical waters, just like nature.

Elsewhere all sorts of articles from our own country were collected—as helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, bows, arrows, swords, and spears, besides books and pictures; also male and female clothing, and firemen's dresses; lanterns, rain-coats, hats, clothes made of oil-paper, umbrellas, and sandals; then there were crockery, lacquer ware, vessels of iron, copper, and so forth. I have no time to enumerate all the various little things there were, but I saw nothing amongst the wares of all countries to equal our lacquer for beauty and ingenuity.

Next to this were Chinese productions—as crockery, lacquer ware, linen and silk, paper and ink, and so forth; but I could not count the rest.

Over the compartment of every country its name and flag were hung up; and there were manufactures in gold, silver, copper, iron, glass, and pottery, besides jewels and precious stones, woven fabrics, carpets, hemp, cocoons, raw silk, timber, stone, grains, seeds of herbs, trees, and flowers. Upstairs was a place about 600 feet long; here on both walls were hung several thousand framed pictures of landscapes, angels, men, birds, beasts, flowers, trees, fruits, and vegetables. They were all accurately drawn, and certainly very admirable—in fact, all might be called wonderful. But the foreigners, in painting, only honour those which represent things as they really are, and except what is like something with material form: they do not understand anything about the voices of spirits and the manifestations of the gods.* Well, it is a great pity! We returned home at four o'clock.

4th month, 10th day. Dull and rainy: therm. 64°.—To-day the three Imperial Envoys went, after two o'clock in the afternoon, to see a ship-building yard; I did not accompany them.

4th month, 11th day. Rain, cleared up after twelve o'clock, but rained again towards evening: therm. 63°.—The Envoys went to the Audience House in the afternoon, to deliver the letter from our country; but I did not accompany them.

4th month, 12th day. Cloudy: therm. 60°.—To-day, at ten o'clock, the three Imperial Envoys went to the Thames Tunnel; I did not go with them, but I have noted down what I heard from one who did. There are five large bridges over this great river, called the Thames, which runs through the city from west to east, amongst which is a famous one of iron, on which a number of gas-lamps are lighted at night, for the convenience of the passers-by. The river-bank is lined on both sides with numerous yards for repairing vessels. There are usually river-steamers and other vessels for carrying merchandise, several thousands in number, going to and fro, so that there is much noise and confusion on the river.

The Tunnel (name of a place) lies beneath the stream, where a road is dug under the bed of the river, so that one can pass without a bridge: it is a wonderful passage. Close by, under the river's bottom, are some cellars, two miles square,† which are, in fact, wine-stores, where many myriads of barrels of various wines are stored up. On entering the vault a lighted candle was given to each person, and they went in.

On the bank of the same river is an arsenal, where 200,000 of the newly-invented muskets and cannons are kept provided. All military requirements are stored up in this way, so that, if a sudden necessity arise, they can be conveniently put on board ship.

4th month, 13th day. Dull: therm. 63°. In the afternoon the three Imperial Envoys went to a pleasure-park; but I did not accompany them.

4th month, 14th day. Cloudy.—To-day the three Imperial Envoys went to visit some manufactories, and I accompanied them. Soon after ten o'clock we left the hotel in carriages, and came out by the river-bank; here we got into a steam-boat, and, having passed the five bridges and the Tunnel, landed on the southern shore, where we immediately got into carriages. In this place was a factory for naval and military weapons—ware-houses for the same—and hospitals for sick soldiers and sailors; but we did not enter them.

We went into one factory where ship-fittings were being made by steam-machinery; but there were so many workshops, that I could not remember them all. I have noted below one or two of the most important. In one room were six or seven blacksmiths at work upon a great iron pillar 60 ft. long and 1 ft. 8 in. in diameter. The hammer was another pillar of myriads of pounds weight, like what we use to harden the ground for the foundations of houses. It was hammered, and then heated in the fire. There was a man on a high place, who, by pulling a handle, could increase or decrease the steam-power, so that the iron was easily turned about upside down and hammered; he had scarcely to fatigue his hands at all. It was intended to be used for the shaft of a steam-ship. There were also several copper boilers, each 12 ft. square.

In another place a screw-wheel, 12 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, was being made, and iron plates half an inch thick, 3 ft. wide, were being made; on both edges, at every five inches, holes were being cut for screws half an inch in diameter—this is what is used for the plating of ships. All the other numberless manufactures of iron were carried on by steam-machinery, without wasting the strength of the men. The quickness with which everything was completed was so astonishing and marvellous, that I could not restrain myself from uttering exclamations of admiration.

We went out, and rode about a mile in carriages to the house of Mr. Penn, at *Shidase*, where we rested a short time; several kinds of wine, with tea and sweetmeats, were served out. This gentleman is a very rich man, and is paymaster of the factory. The outside of the house was very grand; and in the enclosure several hundred different kinds of beautiful trees and flowers were collected together; fine grass was planted all over it; and in a place surrounded by a railing were many kinds of flowers in full blossom. Within the house was a sending-wire (telegraph?) communicating with the factory; and an iron steam-road running through the court, where we saw three or four carriages go to and fro.

We then left, and came out on the river-bank by a road through the fields, where we embarked on board a steam-boat, and went up the Thames as far as the iron bridge; here we went on shore, and returned in carriages to the hotel a little before four o'clock.

4th moon, 15th day. Cloudy: therm. 61°.—To-day, at ten o'clock, the three Imperial Envoys went to the gold and silver coin workshop. I did not go with them; but in the afternoon *went on an excursion to the Thames Tunnel*. This is, as I said before, dug through the bed of the river, and a road is made through it, paved with stone. There is a house on each bank of the river, with a door, at which we entered, and descended a great hole in the earth, about 14 yards wide and 24 deep, by a winding staircase down to the bottom. All round this were hung pictures of landscapes and scenery. Down below were some people playing music, and, when we had listened to it, they asked us for money.

In the chief face of the pit are two holes dug across, about 12 yards from the water, 12 feet high and 10 broad, separated only by 3 feet. There is a railway placed across the one on the right, and it is not usually permitted to pass through it, so we entered that on the left, where there was a passage above 400 yards long; at places there were gas-lamps lighted, and at the side were open stalls, with maps of both banks of the river, and numbers of little articles made of marble and shells; besides, there were hundreds of toys to be sold, so that the whole way, there and back, was just like one of the places at which we hold festivals.

(To be continued.)

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

(*Economist.*)

The correspondence published between Mr. Adams and Lord Russell on the subject of the injuries inflicted by the Confederate cruiser on American commerce, and the asserted responsibility of England for those injuries, has assumed, since the close of the war, an aspect not altogether free from menace to the pacific relations of the two countries. We do not mean that Mr. Adams has ever adopted any tone unworthy of his high character—any tone containing even the faintest element of vulgar bluster. His despatches are always marked by courtesy and dignity even when they are most severe in their reflections on the policy of England; and as regards mere manner, there is nothing to regret on either side in the important correspondence between him and Lord Russell. But though there is no ground of anxiety in the temper either of our own minister or the American diplomatist, there is some reason to fear that they have come to an irreconcileable difference of opinion with respect to the responsibility of the British Government for the depredations of the Confederate cruisers,—a difference which allows of little room for compromise on the part of either Government, although an urgent necessity for some agreement exists if pacific relations are to continue. We do not mean that there is any serious ground for fear, but only that a critical stage of the question is reached at which the utmost prudence must be exercised not only by the Governments, but by the people of both countries, if we are not to have serious ground for fear before long. The very grave tone of Mr. Adams' last despatch, dated 18th September, is, no doubt, in great measure due to the irritation caused in the United States by the piratical ravages of the Shenandoah among the whalers in Behring's Straits last July, committed long after the Confederate Government had entirely ceased to exist. And as in the individual case of the Shenandoah at least, there is *absolutely no room* for any charge against our Government, we may regard this as a purely *incidental* aggravation of the American sensitiveness on the subject, which may be fairly expected to pass away. Still it will require firmness and moderation in public discussion, no less than in diplomatic controversy, if the serious difference of opinion which exists is not to have more serious consequences.

Rightly to understand the drift of the long discussion between Mr. Adams and Lord Russell is, in reality, by no means difficult, and is the first condition of a reasonable state of mind, as it will show how much there is that is plausible to be said on both sides, though, as we think, more that is both plausible and irresistible on our own than on that of the United States. First, it is conceded by the United States that the action of the British Government, though precipitate in one respect and inefficient and dilatory in another, with respect to its treatment of the Confederate Government and cruisers, has never been hostile—or, indeed, otherwise than friendly—in *intention*, that there has been no wish at all to refuse justice to the Government of the Union. Next, it is conceded by the British Government that vessels have undoubtedly escaped from their ports which, had they known more of them in time they would never have suffered to leave, and whose destructive career they regret. The only practical question upon which the whole discussion *turns is therefore this*,—whether, though *friendly* and just in *intention* to the United States, the British Government have yet been guilty of blunders or negligences flagrant enough to warrant any claim for damages against them. "Inasmuch as the relations between nations "not less than individuals must depend," remarks Mr. Adams, "on the mode in which they "fulfil their obligations towards each other, "rather than upon their motives, the questions "which have grown out of the events of the "late war appear to lose little of their gravity "from the reciprocal disavowal, however complete, of ill-will on the part of the respective "Governments." We can scarcely agree in this, as the admitted absence of any injurious *animus* is a condition certainly very favourable to conciliation. But no doubt the practical question, after motives are cleared, of the right to an award of substantial damages remains still open. Want of *foresight*, and absence of malignity, can never be pleaded as a sufficient argument against a legal claim for damages. There are two main accusations against the British Government which are relied upon by Mr. Adams as proving our practical responsibility. The first is that by our "unprecedented and precipitate" recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederates, we brought the Confederate navy into existence. The second is that by the inadequacy of our Foreign Enlistment Act, the refusal of the Government to strengthen it, and the weakness of the departmental action under it, we permitted ships to escape which we might fairly have been expected to detain. Let us see what is said on each head by the contending diplomatists.

As to the first point,—the impulse given to the Confederate navy by the acknowledgement of their belligerent rights,—no one in fact denies it. Of course without such a recognition the Confederate ships would have been accredited by no recognised Power, would therefore have been pirates, and could have taken shelter in no ports but their own which were sealed or inaccessible to them. But Lord Russell maintains, we think with unanswerable justice, that this recognition, so far from being "precipitate," was demanded no less by considerations for the interests of the Federal Government, than by consideration for ourselves, the neutral commerce of the world, and lastly for the Confederates. It was evident to all the world, says Lord Russell, that a great war had begun which would last at least for years,—so great were the resources on both sides;—the Federal Government had already claimed, or appeared to claim, some of the privileges which a belligerent has over a neutral on the high seas, by its promulgation of a blockade; our admirals on the Atlantic and West India stations were anxious to know how to act in case they came across vessels of either party;—as a nation abounding in commercial speculation it was of the first importance to our merchants to have their true position and duties defined at once;—and on all accounts, therefore, it seemed the simplest and most natural course to acknowledge existing facts and assert our neutrality. Mr. Adams goes into a long and ingenious argument to show that we were precipitate in this course. The usual plan is, he maintains, to ignore such communications as these as long as possible until a practical case *requires* a decision, such as an encounter with the ship of war of the unrecognised belligerent, or the enforcing of the laws of blockade on the high seas against one of our own ships. Mr. Adams is probably right as to the usage. But it is not denied that wherever the facts are sufficiently strong to justify it, a nation *may* choose its own time for recognising belligerence, and still less can it be denied that in a case affecting so large a commerce, and so great an extent of coast, it was eminently convenient for all parties that we should choose as early a moment to define our policy as possible. Mr. Adams wants us to believe that, had we not acknowledged the South as belligerent, the blockade, in an *international* point of view, might never have been declared at all,—that a municipal blockade, not affecting vessels on the high seas, might have been sufficient, and that we forced the Government of Mr. Lincoln to make the blockade one of an international character by our premature steps. We must say this looks to us exceedingly like a very far-fetched theory of what might have been, invented *after* the event expressly in order to make a reasonable and national act seem precipitate. It is simply irrational to suppose that the Federal Government would have voluntarily diminished its own chances of cutting off the Confederates from foreign supplies of arms and munitions of war so immensely as it must have done, had it waived the right of search on the high seas and limited its blockade to its own waters. The blockade was difficult, and for a long time ineffectual enough as it was. To have conceded a complete security to neutral ships up to the three mile limit would have made blockade-running even more profitable and secure than it really was. We may be sure such an idea never entered the mind of the Federal Government, though it is thrown up now to make our proclamation of neutrality seem precipitate. Lord Russell is clearly right in saying that the great scale of the rebellion on the one side, and our commerce on the other, made it a matter of clear prudence and wisdom, no less beneficial to the United States than to ourselves, to take our line early and lay it down clearly. Nor can any precedents taken from comparatively small and languishing wars, when the area of commercial intercourse involved was petty, *affect our duty in this case*. *Doubtless* the concession of belligerent rights rendered the creation of a Confederate navy possible, but it was a concession which at furthest must have been made in a month or two, and would have been forced upon us even sooner by the Federal Government itself in its eagerness to arrest all supplies beneficial to the Confederates. No impartial judge could consider the promptness of our action anything but praiseworthy and needful for our own interests, no less than for those of the contending parties.

Mr. Adams's second charge is the weakness of our Foreign Enlistment Act, our refusal to strengthen it, and the dilatory and negligent enforcement also of such provisions as it rendered legitimate,—the escape of the Alabama being of course his strong point. Lord Russell replies with much force that weak as our Act may be, it was not found so inefficient as the American Act in the case of the Portuguese war against the dependencies of Portugal in 1816-20; that whereas three or four English ships escaped to make war against the Union with the Confederates, thirty or forty American ships escaped in like manner to make war on Portugal under the flag of a revolted dependency, and that as the American Minister—Mr. Adams—steadily disowned responsibility for these cruisers, saying it had done all it could within the jurisdiction of the United States, and could not accept any responsibility for what went on outside that jurisdiction, so the English Minister could not but repeat his words when another Mr. Adams urged against him the old claims which Portugal had urged incessantly, but in vain, between 1820 and 1850. Mr. Adams replies that at the instance of Portugal the American Cabinet *did* strengthen the Foreign Enlistment Act, in accordance with the suggestions and requests of Portugal, while we steadily refused to do the same, and, therefore, that America had really done all that was in the power of the Executive, which we had not; and he asserts that our law is not *now* so efficient as the American law was made in 1819. The answer however, is obvious, that we could not be expected to alter our law without reason to believe that it would *strengthen* it,—and that we had seen by the example of the United States how inefficient the law so strengthened, still was; that our law, as it is, seems to have done more for the Union than the American law did *for Portugal*; and that, *therefore*, our refusal to alter the law cannot be said to be the cause of its partial failure.

Lord Russell's refusal to submit the question of our responsibility to arbitration is a natural consequence of this position, and we fear that his counter-proposal to submit to a mixed commission all these reciprocal claims of the two nations for compensation for injuries caused by the war, *which their respective Governments shall agree* so to submit, cannot issue in any practical compromise. Of course he means to imply that we should *not* agree to submit the losses caused by the Alabama and the other Confederate cruisers to arbitration, and as this is the *real* point on which the pride of the United States Government is centred, there cannot be said to be at the present moment any clear prospect of a compromise.

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* Claridge's Hotel in Brook Street.

* This merely contains a list of ranks of the Royal Navy—the number of officers of each, their pay when on service and on shore. It is tolerably correct, but devoid of interest.

* That is, they have not truly refined tastes.

† But I think that, as the English mile is only equal to two-fifths of ours, this will, perhaps, appear too extensive for cellars under a river's bottom, and this may have been a mistake for 200 yards; the inside of the cellars was very dark, so that they could not see the whole extent of them.

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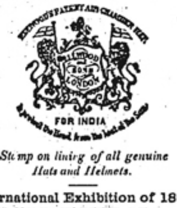

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Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Patés, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, to well as many other articles too numerous as include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Desiccated Milk; and for Masson's French Chocolate.

22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.

UNLIKE the Patent Medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France have been severely tested and scrutinised by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative chemists and practising physicians of Paris, &c., insomuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French Dominions, can, after rigorous trials, with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all alnguishing, not only under ordinary diseases, but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver Oil,---Syrup of Iodised Horse-Radish.

Prepared by Grimault & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.

Diseases of the Chest,—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by Grimault & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Digestive Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by Grimault & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue da la Feuillade, Paris. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anæmia, loss of strength, and in females general derangement. The *Elixir of Pepsine,* which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy

No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

Dr. Lexa's Phosphate of Iron.—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris Hospital, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health in tropical climates.

Internal or Local.
New Curative Agent.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT and Co.,—Paris.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called Matico, and *cures promptly* and *infallibly,* without any fear of inflammatory results. The great, majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free for 9d.

General Depots:—
In Paris,—Grimault & Co.
In Shanghai,—J. Llewellyn & Co.
In Hongkong,—J. J. da Silva e Souza.
In Singapore,—R. Jamie.
And every good druggist.

tf 644 30th September, 1865.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentlemen at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851,

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce in highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell. Messrs. Barclay and Sons. London; &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-65 318 Dec. 24, 1863.

MISCELLANEUOS.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta,	Roseine,	Fuchsine,	Violet
Purple,	Crimson,	Mauve,	Blue,
Green,	Canary	Orange,	Yellow,
Phosphine,	Scarlet,	Red,	Ultramarine,
Brown,	Black,	Regina,	Soluble Blue,

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
10a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

OAKEY & SONS'

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY BLACK LEAD, &C.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Glass and Emery Paper, and Glass Cloth.
INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*
15ja-66 o-a-w 627 July 15th, 1865.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEIDON.

Patent, March 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.
Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

Gabriel's Celebrated Odontalgique, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS

PEPSINE

T. MORSON AND SON,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice,

ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in Bottles 4, 8, & 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelantine, and all Granular Preparations, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 *and* 46, *Southampton Row, London.*

⁂ Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

14ja-66 490

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIPCHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER
AND BAKERS,
BRADE AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, near THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大藥房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1869.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON, *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," DECEMBER 30, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	198822.60	...	...	...	...	198822.60	1150 81	1941.14	14287.08	6631.74	45.65	2052.35	4593.92	12772.57	43475.26
Earl Dalhousie,	Dec. 21	London,	5906.05	...	...	...	...	5906.05	...	...	886.21	1192.99	...	135.27	326.84	693.66	3294.97
				...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			204728.65	...	...	...	...	204728.65	1150.81	1941.14	15173 29	7824.73	45.65	2187.62	4920.76	13466.23	46770.23
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report	....	4154.37	...	...	51.30	11223.32	15428.99	20.58	160 64	...	1297 94	..	...	...	...	1479.18
Ganges, ...	Dec. 19	Hongkong,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.38	...	...	...	...	5.38
Ying-tse-fei, ...	" 6	Tientsin,	...	...	...	...	486.76	486.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriflamme, ...	" 19	Hongkong,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.80	...	...	...	...	114.80
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	....	4154.37	...	...	51 30	11710.08	15915.75	20.58	160.64	...	1418.12	...	...	...	..	1599.36

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report......	....	2458.60	...	...	...	...	2458.60	2179.31	334.89	28596.25	5712.61	715.98	3520.47	6002.23	6691.93	53753.67
J. N. Cushing, ...	Dec. 22	New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3617.94	892.02	28.58	416.19	757.41	1172.34	6884.48
Memento, ...	" 28	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2486.21	323.04	29.50	122.23	680.87	648.05	4289.90
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2458.50	...	...	...	...	2458.60	2179.31	334.89	34700.40	6927 67	774.06	4058.89	7440.51	8512.32	64928.05

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total.*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse.*		*Cocoons.*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs.	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	....	31738	25220.84	33	30.78	31771	25251.62	101	86.91	4049	...		18.53	981	1847.34	....	
Ganges, ...	Dec. 19	Great Britain	150	119.62	5	4.35	155	123.97	...	...	...	...	......		..	...	....	
Earl Dalhousie...	" 21	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		51	171.15	....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	....	
			31888	25340.46	38	35.13	31926	25375.59	101	86.91	4049	...		18.53	1032	2018.49	....	
			......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......		..	...	....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN. *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	6108	4826.03	41	34.77	6107	4860.82	141	110.66	1269	....	8	13.74	12	22.10		156.86
Ganges, ...	Dec. 19	Marseilles	7	5.60	...	...	7	5.60	...	...	...	....	....		...	...		......
			6115	4831.63	41	34.77	6114	4866.42	141	110.66	1269	......	8	13.74	12	22.10		156 86
			......		....		...	...	...	...	......	......	....		......			....

COTTON.

SHIP.	*Cleared*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	HONGKONG. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	COAST PORTS. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	JAPAN. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Tran-shipped*	AMERICA. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Tran-shipped*	TOTAL. *Piculs.*
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	47,081	3,158	1,767	29,016	947	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	81,344
Perle	Dec. 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
Magnolia	... 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Martaban	... 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530
Jacobus Martimus	... 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658
Seaton	... 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910
Euxine	... 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Antoinette	... 27	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Sawonada	... 28	...	...	...	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628
		...	...	...	47,977	3,158	1,767	31,867	947	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	85,091

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 23RD, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Turkey.* Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	1,313	1,313.00	477	572.40	15	18.00	6	6.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	13	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,326	1,326.00	477	572.40	15	18.00	6	6.00

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	94½	94.50	132	158.40	21	25.20	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	Weight	*Kiukiang.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hankow.* Chests.	Weight.	*Chefoo.* Chests.	Weight	*Tientsin.* Chests.	Weight	*Newchwang.* Chests.	Weight	*Ningpo.* Chests.	Weight.	*Foochow.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hongkong.* Chests.	Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	Weight.	*Total.* Chests.	Weiht.
Malwa...	274½	274.50	132½	132.50	171	171.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	143.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	721.00
Patna	12	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	42.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	56.40
Benares	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.40
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3.48
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	288½	291.30	132½	132.50	171	171.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	188.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	783.28

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec 23	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Dec 22	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 23	Granada	B. str	386	Cates	Yokohama	.. 18	Mails, etc	Wm. Davison, for Agt
.. 23	Promise	B. str	262	Sutherland	Nagasaki	.. 21	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 24	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 23	General	Russell and Co
.. 24	Dupleix	Fr str	872	Mellisan	Yokohama	.. 20	do	Messageries Imperiales
.. 24	Fusi-Yama	B. str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	.. 21	do	Dent and Co
.. 24	Huquong	A. str	1383	Simmons	Hankow	.. 21	do	Russell and Co
.. 25	Whampoa	B. str	115	Earle	Ningpo	.. 24	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 25	Dumbarton	B. str	954	Shaw	Hongkong	.. 20	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 25	Chusan	B. str.	434	Burdis	Nagasaki	.. 22	do	E. A. Reynolds
.. 25	Tahwah	A. str.	245	Andrews,	Hankow	.. 22	do	H. Fogg and Co
.. 26	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 25	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 27	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 26	do	Russell and Co
.. 27	City of Nantes	B. str.	214	Gibson	Chefoo	.. 24	do	Dow and Co
.. 28	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 27	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 28	China	Ha str	648	Moller	H'kg v N'po	.. 13	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 28	Kiang-loong	A. str	945	West	Hankow	.. 21	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 28	Catherina	Pru b	263	Jannen	Swan River	Oct 13	S'wood	Siemssen and Co
.. 28	Prince Alfred	B. ship	813	Thirkell	Sunderland	July 16	Coals	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 28	Pembroke	B. str	243	Johnston	Japan			Russell and Co
.. 28	Amoy Trader	Pru. bg			San Francisco			
.. 28	Ganges	A. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong	Dec —	Mails, &c	Wm. Davison, for Agt
.. 28	Sze-chuen	A. str	553	Johnson	Hankow	.. 24	General	Russell and Co
.. 29	Waratah	B. str	250	Oliver	F'chau, v Npo	.. 20	do	Moses and Co
.. 29	Kiangse	A. str.	547		Ningpo	.. 28	do	Russell and Co
.. 29	Calypso	A. bark	366	Ring	Fuchau	.. 11	Poles	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 29	Sarah and Maria	Bre. bk	400	Gode	Keelung	.. 17	Coals	Bourjau, Hubener & Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Dec 23	Laurel	B. ship	638	Moodie	Foochow	Ballast	Gilman and Co
.. 23	Magnolia	B. bark	394	Berry	Fuchau	Cotton	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 23	Martaban	Pru bq	282	Ode	Swatow	C'ton, etc	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opl., etc	David Sassoon, Sons an Co
.. 24	Shanse	A. str.	561	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 25	Aden	B. str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, &c	Wm. Davison, for Agent
.. 25	Labourdonnais	Fr. str.	944	Pellisset	Hongkong	do	Messageries Imperiales
.. 25	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo		Russell and Co
.. 26	Jacobus Martimus	Du bq	335	P. Meppelder	Amoy	C'ton, &c	T. Kroes and Co
.. 26	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Johnson			F. R. Gamwell
.. 27	Memento	B. bark	464	Lyall	New York	Teas	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 27	Whampoa	B. str	115	Earle	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 27	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo.	Opl., etc	Russell and Co
.. 27	Swallow	H.M.S.		Wilds	H'kg & Amoy		
.. 27	Dove	H.M.g-b		Stanley	do		
.. 28	Rona	B. str.	784	Morrison	Chefoo	Opl., etc	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 28	Huquong	A. str.	1383	Simmons	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 28	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	1200	Hardie	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 28	Confucius	Chi str.	365	McCaslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
.. 28	Seaton	B. bark	401	Hamlon	Swatow	C'ton, etc	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 28	Industry	B. ship	592	Bennett	Hongkong	Re-exports	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 28	Amasone	Bre. bq	318	Bellstedt	Amoy	Ballast	Clausen, Droege and Co
.. 28	Akindo	B. bark	369	Scott	N'ki & H'di	Tea, &c	John Thorne
.. 28	Adeline	B. bg	235	Ramsey	Fuchau	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 28	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opl., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co,
.. 29	Euxine	B. bark	398	Gardener	Fuchau	C'ton: &c	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 29	Antoinette	Fr bk	377	Chabannes	Hongkong	do	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 29	Prata	Ha. bk	366	Fabricius	Swatow	do	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 29	Elfin	B. str.	174	Thomas	Hongkong		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 29	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Remarks
Anna	Ap 12	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
China		B. str	23	Schroen	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
China	Dec 28	Ha str	648	Moller	Siemssen and Co	H'kg & C'ton	4th prox
Chusan	Dec 25	B. str.	434	Burdis	E. A. Reynolds	Nagasaki	To-day
City of Nantes	Dec 27	B. str.	214	Gibson	Dow and Co		
Cricket	Oct 18	Chi. str	83	Lovell	Chinese Government		
Dumbarton	Dec 25	B. str	954	Shaw	Gibb, Livingston Co and	Hongkong	31st inst
Dupleix	Dec 24	Fr. str	872	Mellisan	Messageries Imperiales		
Elfin	Nov 18	Chi str	110	Dalrymple	Chinese Government		
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust			20			*Laid up*	
Fei-ma	Oct 1	B. str.	121	Bird	Moses and Co	..	
Fenella	Dec 7	B. str.	170	Hutchinson	Nichol Latimer and Co	Ningpo	
Fire Queen	Dec 21	A. str	1125	Johnson	Russell and Co	Hkow & Ports	31st inst
Gazzelle	July 6	B. str.	40		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Ganges	Dec 28	B. str.	742	Bernard	Wm. Davison, for the Agent.		
Granada	Dec 23	B. str.	386	Cates	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Yokohama	To-day
Grete	Jan 13	Pru. str	80		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Heaehew		B. str	30	Comstock	Captain Patridge		
Kiang-loong	Dec 28	A. str.	945	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	31st inst
Lancefield	Mar 22	A. str	950		Russell and Co	Repairing	
Little Mary	Oct 22	B. str.	80	Simmons	T. S. Smith		
Mercury	June 28	B. str.	135	Baynton	Reid and Co	*Laid up*	
Nanzing	Dec 2	Br. str	310	Tulloch	Trautmann and Co		
Oriflamme	Dec 22	A. str	624	Lane	Russell and Co	S. F'co v Yma	31st inst
Pembroke	Dec 25	B. str.	243	Johnston	Russell and Co		
Pluto	Nov 29	Chi str		Parkes	Chinese Government		
Promise	Dec 23	B. str.	262	Sutherland	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Shanghan		B. str.	30	Schroem	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
Shooey Leen	Dec 20	B. str.	492	Mann	J. H. Wignall and Co	Fuchau	cld 29 inst
Sze-chuen	Dec 28	A. str.	553	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Tanqual		B. str.	20	Lynch		*Laid up*	
Taurus		B. str.	28	Smith		..	
Yatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	..	
Wan-Loong-Fei	Sept 10	B. str.	[illegible]		Geo. Barnet and Co	*Laid up*	
Waratah	Dec 29	B. str.	216	Oliver	Moses and Co	..	
Whampoa	Dec 24	B. str.	115	Earle	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	..	
Ying-tsze-fei	Dec 12	B. str.	315	Stocks	Trautmann and Co		

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Remarks
Aerolite	Nov 30	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Dischg
Amoy Trader	Dec 28	Pru. bg			Order		
Ann Sanderson	Oct 23	B. brig	252	Sanderson	Captain	Australia	Early
Anglo Saxon	Dec 15	B. ship	693	Plummer	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Appelina	Ju 28	B. brig	302	Chambers	Reid and Co	Fuchau	cld 29 inst
Bolina	Aug 25	B. bark	433	Russell	Order		
Brema	Nov 12	Bre bq	450	Weyhausen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Swatow	Early
Calypso	Dec 29	A. barq	366	Ring	Augustine Heard and Co		
Catalpa	Aug 18	A. bark	242	Stevens	Fraser and Co		Laid up
Catherina	Dec 28	Pru bg	263	Jannen	Siemssen and Co		
China	Dec 15	Da. sch	186	Ohlsen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Cobang	Ju 28	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co		S Ft or Ch
Como	Dec 6	B. ship	1072	Jones	Dent and Co	Amoy & S'pore	Imdt
Coromandel	Dec 17	B. ship	735	Smith	Master	Fuchau	Early
Diamond	Dec 15	B. bark	398	Robertson	Russell and Co	Yokohama	2nd prox
Diligentia	Dec 1	B. ship	636	Porter	Fraser and Co		Ft or Ch
Dilkhoosh	Nov 30	B. ship	816	Bissett	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Dischg
Duck	Jy 21	B. sch	146		P. F. Cama and Co	Port May	
Eliza Mary	Nov 30				Geo. Barnet and Co	Yokohama	Early
Elizabeth	Aug 10	B. bark	442	Moore	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
Elizabeth	Dec 12	Dut bg	[illegible]	Bos	T. Kroes and Co		Dischg
Emily W. Seyburn	Dec 6	A. ship	[illegible]	Armstrong	Nichol Latimer and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Eunice Nicholas	Dec 13	B. ship			Order		
Fred. Warren	Nov 9	B. ship	1200	Phinney	Fraser and Co		Ft or Ch
Garell	Sept 7	B. bark	347	Legrow	Wm. Pustau and Co		..
Grasmere	Nov 16	B. bark	462	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
Hotspur	Dec 8	B. bark		Corrigal	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	
Horatio	Nov 30	A. ship	460	Drew	Bull, Pearden and Co	New York	Early
Indus	Aug 17	B. ship	617	Allsop	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
James Miller	Oct 23	A. schr	470	Carbonell	Captain	Hongkong	cld 29 inst
J. H. Wills, Jr.	Dec 9	B. bark	300	Clifford	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Jubilee	Dec 21	B. ship			Gilman and Co		[illegible]
Kaffir Chief	Oct 18	B. schr	186	Hoole	Glover and Co		Ft. or Ch
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gall	Capt. Patridge		
Lizzie Allen	Dec 7	F. schr	333	Dunn	Augustine Heard and Co		Ft or Ch
Lizzie Boggs	Dec 17	A. bark	448	Detser	Augustine Heard and Co		
Macedon	Dec 17	B. bark	466	Summerfield	Borneo C'pany Limited		
Malacca	Dec 1	B. bark	[illegible]		Chinese		Dis'ing
Malvina Vidal	Dec 15	Dut sh					
Nimrod	Jy 8	B. ship	1022	Oughton	J. H. Wignall and Co		Ft or Ch
Oliver Cutts	Dec 15	B. bark		Ray	Augustine Heard and Co		
Perpetua	Dec 7	A. brig	299	Osman	A. R. Tilby and Co		Disch'g
Petchelee	Dec 7	B. bark	356	Foster	Dent and Co	London	Early
Peter Denny	Dec 9	B. ship	997	Adam	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		Laid up
Prince Alfred	Dec 28	B. ship	813	Thirkell	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Quang-foong	Dec 17	B. bark	284	Taylor	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Queen of the Avon	Dec 15	B. brig	161	Hopper	Russell and Co		
Queen of the East	Nov 30	B. ship	658	Rees	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Rajah of Cochin	Oct 17	B. ship	1008	Birkett	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt
Sarah and Maria	Dec 29	Bre bq	400	Gode	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 28	B. ship	620	Hewitt	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Dischg
Trebolgan	Nov 12	B. ship	1171	Lewis	B'ain, Tate and Co	Fuchau	Early
Valetta	Ja 30	B. bark	356	Dawes	G. Gunther	Y'ma & [illegible]	cld [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	A. bark	419	Moses	Drucker and Co		Ft or Ch